Who

To Include

and other important information.
June 2005
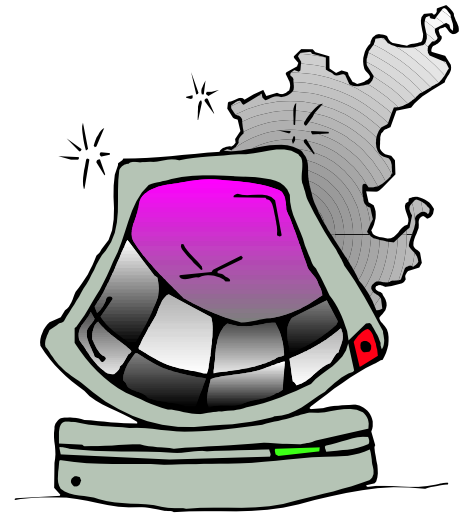
Policy Sections:

IIIF
- ◇   IIIF 303-5 Unborn
- ◇   IIIF 303-7 1931
- ◇   IIIF 360-10 UMAP
- ◇   IIIF 465 Special Arrangements Minor Parents
- ◇   IIIF 485 Who to Include

IIID
- ◇   IIID Section 312 Poverty
- ◇   IIID 313-3 BMS
- ◇   IIID 314-4 MWI
- ◇   IIID 370-5,6 QM
- ◇   IIID 412 Spousal Allocation
- ◇   IIID 413 Parental allocation
- ◇   IIID 475 Who to Include
- ◇   IIID 485 Whose Income to Count

SEPA PARTICIPATION CODES FOR MEDICAID

DI The person is not included in the BMS or in the coverage unit. Income and assets are counted. Use this code when you sanction a person for TPL or Duty of Support non-cooperation. Do not use DI for non-qualified aliens unless they are being sanctioned for TPL or DOS.

DM This code is used for medical cases only. Income and assets are counted from this person. A deemed (DM) person will not receive any benefits. For IIIF, the person is included in the household size or the BMS. For some IIID programs, the person is included only if he or she has deemable income (countable income after allocations and deductions less than the spousal allocation amount).

IN PACMIS counts the person's income, expenses and assets. The person is included in the household size and/or the BMS and the medical coverage. For FM-O unborns, they are not included in the household size until after birth.

OU For Family Programs, PACMIS does not count the person in the household size or BMS.   PACMIS does not count the individual's expenses, assets, or income. For ABD cases, PACMIS looks at relationship as well as participation to determine financial responsibility. When a child's relationship is 'CH' or 'SB' and the participation is 'OU', the child will be included in the parental allocation.   Disabled children or siblings should be coded 'SS' not 'OU', if they are on their own BM or DM case.

SS **For IIIF programs**
Person is not included in the household size or BMS.   PACMIS does not count the individual's expenses, assets, or income. If the individual is a child, she/he is counted in the age deprivation test but not in the household size.

For IIID programs
Person is not included in the spousal or parental allocation.   Income is not counted; however, assets are still deemed.

'DI', 'DM', 'UB', and 'IN' include a person in the income calculations. 'OU' and 'SS' do not include a person in the calculations for IIIF. However, 'OU' will include a child in the allocation or income calculation for IIID, if the relationship is CH or SC or SB and SS. Children coded 'IN', 'SS', and 'UB' will be counted as an eligible child for a parent on FM.

Financial Responsibility = Deeming

Financial responsibility is limited to:
Spouse for spouse and
Parents for dependent children

SPOUSES

Spouses who live together have financial responsibility for each other unless they are SSI recipients.   Social Security has already determined financial responsibility for SSI recipients.

To be considered a spouse, a marriage must be recognized.   Utah recognizes two types of marriage:

- Solemnized marriage. *Will have a marriage certificate.*

- Common law marriage. A common law marriage must be established by a Court or Administrative Order to be considered legal and valid. (It is rare that a common law marriage has been established by a court order.)   Living arrangements themselves do not establish common law marriage. Utah does not recognize common law marriages from other States unless that State issues administrative court orders for the common law marriage.
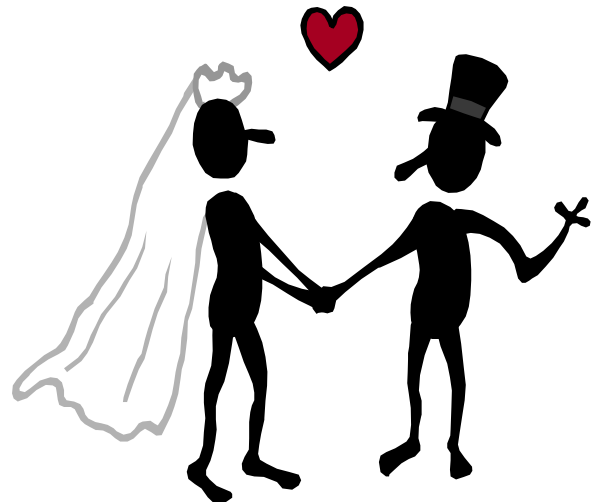
SSI and 1619 B Recipient
IIIF Programs
Code an SSI recipient 'SS' on a spouse's IIIF Medicaid program.

IIID Programs
Code an SSI recipient 'SS' on a spouse's IIID Medicaid program.
Code an SSI recipient's spouse 'DM' on an SSI recipient's program.

### Waiver Recipient Spouses (See the Waiver Instruction Sheet)
IIIF Programs -If a Waiver recipient receives SSI, code them 'SS'.   Code any other Waiver recipient 'OU' on IIIF programs. You must count the spousal or parental allocation as income to determine the IIIF eligibility. Look on the waiver case on the EXPE screen. Use the amount shown as 'CS' as income to the spouse and the amount shown as 'FA' as income to the children.
IIID Programs- Do not deem income from or to a Waiver recipient. Code them 'OU' on each other's programs. Count any contribution to the household. You must deem the non-SSI income from a waiver recipient to a spouse on a QM program.

Children in Common - Parents who have a child in common and who are **not** married to each other, **do not** have a financial responsibility to each other and are not considered spouses. How to code these parents depends on the program.

PARENTS

Parents (including adoptive and step parents) are financially responsible for their children.   Parents who receive SSI* have already had financial responsibility determined by Social Security.
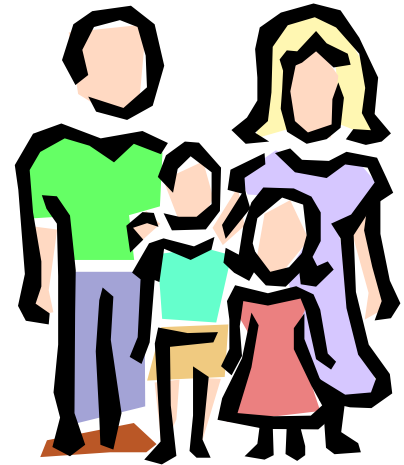
□ **Father**
A father is considered the parent when his name is on the birth certificate, he signs a 941 or Vital Statistics Affidavit, or the parents were married at the time of conception or birth.

□ **Mother**
A mother is considered the parent if her name is on the birth record.

□ **Non-Married Parents With Child In Common**
Parents who are not married to each other and have a child in common have financial responsibility to their child in common but not to each other or the other parent's children. **If a child in common is coded "IN" on a Medicaid program, both parents must be deemed.** If the income of a non-related parent makes the other parent or his/her children ineligible, the non-related parent must not be deemed. A separate case must be set up for the parents and child in common. The other parent and children can be DM on this case and IN on their own case.

For example: Sally and Ben have a child in common but are not married. Sally has 3 children of her own. If the child in common is coded 'IN', both Sally and Ben must be deemed. However, Ben is not financially responsible for Sally or her other children. If his income makes Sally or her children ineligible, Ben must not be deemed. The child in common would be coded 'DM' on Sally and her children's case. Ben would be coded 'OU' or left off the case. Ben could have his own case with the child in common. Sally would be 'DM'. Her children could also be 'DM'.

IIID Programs- If a child is the disabled individual and the parents are not married, the child must be listed as the PI and the mother and father coded as PA for relationship. The 'CC' relationship code is not recognized on ABD programs.

*SSI Recipients
IIIF programs - Code the SSI recipient parent 'SS' and the other parent 'DM', 'DI', or 'IN'. An SSI recipient parent cannot be coded 'IN' on IIIF programs.
IIID programs - Both parents should be coded 'SS' on a dependent child's Medicaid even if only one of the parents receives SSI. When a parent is 1619-B, they should be treated as an SSI recipient.

Specified Relative
A specified relative that meets the requirements in 303-9/10 may be included in FM coverage. If the specified relative must spend down to be eligible for Medicaid, open a separate medical case for the relative. The child should be coded 'UB' on this case and 'IN' on their own. This gives an eligible child but does not put the child on both Medicaid cards.

MINOR PARENTS (IIIF PROGRAMS)

A minor parent is defined as a parent who is under age 19.

▢   Minor parents who live with their parents are considered dependent children. If the minor parent is coded IN on Medicaid, the income and assets of his/her parents must be deemed even if the minor parent is emancipated by marriage or court order.

▢   If the minor parents do not live with their parents, do not deem the minor parent's parents.

DOS rules -
●   If the minor parent will be 'IN' on the Medicaid, request information about support from the minor parent's parents and the child's absent parent.
●   If the minor parent is not "IN" on the Medicaid, request information only about the child's absent parent. If an unemancipated minor parent refuses to complete DOS procedures, do not apply a sanction. If the minor parent is emancipated, apply the sanction.

Minor Mother Between 18 and 19

The income and assets of a minor mother's parents must be deemed even when the minor is emancipated, if:
●   she resides in the home with her parents, and
●   she is a full time student, and
●   she is in a program of secondary schooling or vocational training, and
●   she will graduate before reaching age 19.

If the mother does not meet all the requirements listed above, do not deem her parent's income and assets.

Minor Father

If the father of the child lives with the mother in her parent's home and is coded 'IN' on the Medicaid case with the mother, her parent's income and assets will also be deemed to him. If he is not coded IN, deem his income to the child.

If the minor parents live with <u>his</u> parents, count his parent's income even when he is emancipated if:
●   he is coded IN on the medical case with the mother, and
●   he is between the ages 18 and 19, and
●   he is a full time student participating in a program of secondary education, and
●   he will complete the program before reaching age 19.
If the father does not meet all the requirements listed above, do not deem his parent's income and assets.

CHILDREN DEEMING RULES

Dependent Child Rules -

IIIF

☺ **Age Requirements** - Children under age 18 who live with their parents are dependent children.

☺ **Children 18-19**
FM-F, FM-O, CM
18 year old children who live with their parents and are in secondary schooling or training full time and will complete the training before to19, are dependent children. An 18 year old is not considered a dependent child for any other family program.
NB+
For NB+ you may leave the 18 year old on the same case with younger siblings as long as the parent's income does not make the 18 year old ineligible and the 18 year old's income dos not make the siblings ineligiblle.

☺ **Unborn Children** -An unborn can be an eligible child for FM-F and FM-O only in the 3rd trimester.
FM-F - Unborn children may be included in the household size when pregnancy is verified. Code an unborn 'IN'.
FM-O - PACMIS cannot be included in the HH size. Code the unborn 'OU' until the third trimester'. Code the unborn 'IN' in the third trimester. PACMIS will not count the unborn in the HH size even when coded IN.

☺ **SSI Recipients -**Children who receive SSI benefits may not be included in the coverage or the household size for FM-O. Code them 'SS'. Children who receive SSI can be included in other family programs if it will benefit the household. If an SSI child is coded 'IN' on a IIIF program, the SSI income must be counted, code the income SI CM on UNIN.

☺ **Alien Requirements -** Children who are not citizens or qualified aliens can be included in the household size on the regular Medicaid programs for their parents and siblings who do meet citizenship or qualified alien requirements. Code these children 'DM' for regular Medicaid. Citizen and qualified alien children may be coded 'DM' or 'OU' but never coded 'IN' on Emergency Medicaid programs.

☺ **SA Children** - Children who receive Medicaid under SA are coded OU on the HH Medicaid unless the child is the only 'eligible child' for FM, then code the child SS.

CHIP
☺ **SSI Recipients -** Code SSI child 'DM' or 'IN'.
☺ **Unborn** - Code unborn 'UB' if not in 3rd trimester. In 3rd trimester, code them 'DM' or 'IN'
☺ **Sibling's child** - Code them 'DM' or 'IN'.
☺ **SA Child** - Code them 'DM'

PCN
☺ **SSI Recipients & SA Children-** Code them 'OC'.
☺ **Unborn** - Code the unborn 'UB'. After birth, code them 'OC'.
☺ **Minor child's child** - Code them 'OU'.

IIID

☺ **Age Requirements** - Children under age 18 who live with their parents are dependent children. All dependent children are coded 'OU' for a sibling's or parent's ABD program.

☺ **Children age 18-21**
A child age 18-21 may be a dependent child, if the child is in school full time. If not in school full time, code relationship 'OR' and participation 'OU' or remove the child from the case.

☺ **Unborn Children** - Unborn children are not included in the household size. Code them 'OU'.

☺ **Disabled Children** - Disabled children on a parent's or sibling's program, whether they receive SSI or not, should be coded 'SS' and are not included in the income calculation for a sibling's or parent's ABD program.

☺ **Waiver Recipients** - Do not deem to or from a Waiver recipient.

Note: Do not include foster care children in the household's Medicaid case.

3F Rules

IIIF Deeming Rules

Participation For Regular Medicaid   **Participation For Emergency Medicaid**

Parent	Code	Parent	Code
Citizen	IN or DM	Citizen	DM
Non-Citizen	DM	Non-Citizen	IN or DM
SSI Recipient	SS	DOS/TPL Sanction	DI
DOS/TPL Sanction	DI	SSI Recipient	SS
Spouse	**Code**	**Spouse**	**Code**
Citizen	IN or DM	Citizen	DM
Non-Citizen	DM	Non-Citizen	IN or DM
SSI Recipient	SS	SSI Recipient	SS
TPL/DOS Sanction	DI	TPL/DOS Sanction	DI
Children[1](DC)	**Code**	**Children**	**Code**
Participating Citizen	IN	Sibling Citizen[2]	DM, OU, UB
Sibling Citizen, non-SSI	IN, DM, OU	Non-Citizen Participating	IN
Sibling Non-Citizen	DM	Sibling/Non-Citizen Not	DM or OU
Sibling SSI Recipients	SS	Participating	
		Sibling SSI Recipients	SS
Unborn	IN or DM	**Unborn**	UB

Regular 1931 FM-O Medicaid - all household members must be coded 'IN' or 'DM' except:
    SSI recipients, use 'SS'
    Non-citizen siblings, use 'DM' (no 1931 FM-O-E exists)
    An unborn is coded 'OU' until the 3rd trimester, then coded 'IN' , it is still not counted in the hh size.			

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[1]   Follow the Dependent Child rules for each program. For IIIF programs, except 1931, children may be excluded (coded 'OU') if it is to the HH advantage. To include a parent in FM coverage, at least 1 child must be coded IN.

[2]   To allow a non-citizen parent to receive FM-E coverage when the only eligible child is a citizen, code the citizen child "UB".   This allows the parent coverage but does not put the child's name on an Emergency Medicaid card. You can also do this for a non-citizen child that does not have an emergency medical need and doesn't need their name on the Medicaid card.

ABD DEEMING RULES

For A, B & D Medicaid, deeming rules are meant to insure that other household members have enough income to take care of their needs. *(The BMS for all eligible household members is meant to accomplish the same thing for Family Related Medicaid.)*

✖ For A, B & D Medicaid, there are only two BMS household sizes - a 1 person BMS or a 2 person BMS. This is because of the allocation process. A case for a disabled child has a BMS of one, even though his/her parents may be deemed.

✖ PACMIS can not do spousal and parental deeming on the same case. Set up separate cases for a disabled parent and a disabled child(ren). Set up additonal PACMIS cases for each disabled child when there are two or more disabled children in the home. *Section 413 page 1*

✖ PACMIS has been programmed to not deem income to or from a person who receives SSI. For spousal deeming, the spouse must be coded as 'DM' on SEPA for asset deeming. *Section 412* For parental deeming, do not deem parental income to a child if any parent in the home receives SSI. Code both parents 'SS' on SEPA. *Section 413 pg 1*

✖ PACMIS does not recognize the 'UB' relationship code for ABD. You cannot have a PN+ program and a DM program on the same case. Once the child is born, it should receive an allocation of the parent's income. The child must show a relationship of 'CH'. A separate case is needed.

✖ Children age 18-21 who are in school full-time should be coded 'OU', they still receive an allocation off the parent's income. If an 18-21 year old is not in school full time, the relationship code must be 'OR' or the child removed from the case. The allocation off parental income should not take place unless they are in school full time. They must be living in the home or considered temporarily absent to allow the allocation. Do not allow an allocation for any child that is on FEP, Refugee Cash Assistance, or needs based VA payments. *Section 412 pg 7*

✖ If a baby born in the hospital remains institutionalized for medical reasons, and disability has been established beginning with the month of birth, the child is considered an institutionalized person with the month of birth. Do not count the parent's income and assets for the month of birth, or for any other month of the hospital time. Open the child for NH. Enter the residency code on SSDO as HO. Do not include the parents or siblings on the case. *Section 485 pg 3*

SETTING UP AM, BM & DM CASES

NOTE: In the following table "disabled" can mean aged, blind or disabled. "Ineligible" means not aged, blind or disabled or an aged, blind or disabled person who is not covered (included) in the Medicaid program."

Households may have more than one aged, blind or disabled family member. Determine eligibility as follows:

HH Composition	How to Set Up	Income & Asset Deeming & Calculation	PACMIS Coding
1. Single adult who is: Aged/Blind/Disabled (SSI or Non SSI)	Set up one case.	✎ No deeming of income ✎ If AM or DM may qualify for poverty program	Code 'IN' on SEPA If SSI use coverage group "I"
2. Husband & Wife are both Aged/Disabled (not blind) and neither have SSI and both want coverage	Open AM or DM. Include both on a single case unless one is blind. ✎ If both are aged open 'AM' ✎ If both are disabled open 'DM' ✎ If one is aged & the other disabled open 'DM'	✎ Combine both their incomes. ✎ Give one $20 disregard for the case. Do not deduct $20 from VA needs-based income ✎ If they have earned income combine the earned income and give the impairment related work expense deduction and the $65 and ½ earned income disregard ✎ May qualify for poverty program, otherwise they would have to spenddown	Code both 'IN' on SEPA
3. Husband & Wife. One is aged/disabled, the other is blind. Neither receives SSI	Open AM or DM for non-blind spouse. ✎ If A/D spouse meets poverty program, open blind spouse on BM. If A/D spouse fails poverty program, include both spouses on DM if both want Medicaid ✎ If only one wants coverage, open appropriate program. Deem income from non-covered spouse.	AM/DM poverty level case ✎ Income of A/D spouse will count ✎ Deem income from blind spouse If passes poverty program, then the blind spouse would have to be opened on separate BM program DM spenddown case If fails poverty program, open both on DM and count income of both to compute spenddown	AM/DM poverty case ✎ Code A/D spouse 'IN' ✎ Code blind spouse 'DM' ✎ Open blind spouse on BM program, and code A/D spouse 'DM' DM spenddown case ✎ Code both 'IN'

HH COMPOSITION	How to Set Up	Income & Asset Deeming & Calculation	PACMIS Coding
4. Husband & Wife are both Aged/ Blind/ Disabled and both receive SSI	Set up one case, open on the same program. Open DM for Aged /Disabled or Blind, or Disabled/Blind combo.	✎ Because both receive SSI they are income eligible. ✎ Assets of each spouse will count	✎ Code both spouses 'IN' on SEPA ✎ Use coverage group 'I'
5. Husband & Wife are both Aged/ Blind/ Disabled and one receives SSI	Open two programs or cases ✎ Open a AM, BM, or DM case for the SSI spouse ✎ Open a AM, BM or DM case for the non-SSI spouse	AM/DM/BM case for the SSI spouse ✎ Income of the Non-SSI spouse will not count ✎ Assets of the non-SSI spouse will count AM or DM case for the Non-SSI spouse ✎ SSI-spouse's income (except the SSI) will count to the non-SSI spouse to decide poverty program AM, BM or DM case for the Non-SSI spouse ✎ SSI spouse's income will not count to decide spenddown on AM, BM or DM case ✎ Assets of the SSI spouse count	AM/BM/DM case for the SSI Spouse ✎ SSI spouse coded 'IN' on SEPA ✎ Non-SSI spouse coded 'DM' on SEPA (this allows asset deeming) AM, DM or BM case for Non-SSI Spouse ✎ Disabled Non-SSI Spouse coded 'IN" on SEPA ✎ SSI-Spouse coded 'SS' on SEPA
6. Spousal Deeming Husband & Wife. One is Disabled (Non-SSI) and the other is 'ineligible' *(see definition at top of chart)*	Open one case (AM, BM or DM) for disabled spouse *(If both spouses are aged, blind or disabled, but do not qualify for free Medicaid together, one spouse may be able to qualify for free Medicaid by leaving the other spouse off of the coverage; i.e., deemed to the case)*	✎ Ineligible spouse's income will be deemed if it exceeds the spousal allocation ✎ Ineligible spouse's income will not be deemed if it is equal to or less than the spousal allocation ✎ Do not deem income from a spouse receiving VA needs-based income ✎ Assets of both spouses count	✎ Code the ineligible spouse 'DM' on SEPA ✎Code the disabled spouse 'IN' on SEPA

HH COMPOSITION	How to Set Up	Income & Asset Deeming & Calculation	PACMIS Coding
7. Husband & Wife. One is SSI disabled and the other is ineligible	Set up DM case for SSI spouse	PACMIS will not count income to the SSI spouse	✎ Code SSI spouse 'IN' on SEPA ✎ Code ineligible spouse 'DM' on SEPA so assets will count ✎ Use Coverage Group 'I' so no spenddown will be computed
8. Spousal Deeming Husband & Wife. One is Disabled (Non-SSI) and the other is not. There are ineligible children in the home	Open one case (AM, BM, or DM) for the Disabled Spouse*	✎ Deduct an allocation from ineligible spouse's income for ineligible children and alimony/child support paid out of the home ✎ The ineligible spouse's income will be deemed if it exceeds the spousal allocation ✎ The ineligible spouse's income will not be deemed if it is equal to or less than the spousal allocation ✎ Do not deem income from spouse receiving VA need-based income.	✎ Code disabled spouse 'IN' on SEPA ✎ Code ineligible spouse 'DM' on SEPA ✎ Code the children 'OU' on SEPA ✎ Enter everyone's income on the appropriate screens
9. Parental Deeming One or more ineligible parents in the home with a disabled child (non-SSI) in the home (no parent receives SSI) There may be ineligible children in the home	Open DM case for the disabled child*	✎ Deduct an allocation from parent's income for each ineligible child and for the parent(s) to take care of their needs ✎ Deduct alimony/child support paid out of home ✎ Deem remaining income will be deemed to the blind or disabled child. ✎ Allocation for parents depends on how many parents are in the home ✎ Deemed parental income is Unearned income on the EX screen ✎ Do not deem from a parent getting VA needs-based income. Do not allow a parental allocation for that parent.	✎ Code the disabled child 'IN' on SEPA ✎ Code the parent(s) 'DM' on SEPA ✎ Code the ineligible child(ren) 'OU' on SEPA ✎ Enter all household member's income on the appropriate screens

HH COMPOSITION	How to Set Up	Income & Asset Deeming & Calculation	PACMIS Coding
10. Parental Deeming One or more ineligible parents in the home with more than one non-SSI disabled child There may be ineligible children in the home	Open a separate medical case (BM or DM) for each disabled child in the home*	✎ See #9 for deeming parent's income ✎ The parent's deemable income will be divided equally between the disabled children	On each disabled child's case: ✎ Code the disabled child 'IN' on SEPA ✎ Code the parent(s) 'DM' on SEPA ✎ Code the other disabled children 'SS' on SEPA ✎ Code the ineligible child(ren) 'OU' on SEPA ✎ Enter all household member's income on the appropriate screens
11. Spousal & Parental Deeming One disabled parent in the home (non-SSI). One or more disabled (non-SSI) children in the home. There may be ineligible children in the home	Open a separate AM, BM or DM medical case for each of the disabled HH members*	A, B or D Medical for the non-SSI parent (Spousal Deeming) ✎ Deem income from ineligible spouse, if any, after deducting the allocation for any ineligible children, and any alimony/child support paid by ineligible spouse out of home A, B or D medical for non-SSI disabled Child(ren) (Parental Deeming) ✎ Parental income will be deemed after deducting an allocation for ineligible children and an allocation for the parent(s) ✎ Do not deem income from a spouse or parent who receives needs-based VA income	Parent's A, B or D medical case ✎ Disabled parent 'IN' on SEPA ✎ Ineligible parent 'DM' on SEPA ✎ Disabled child(ren)' SS' on SEPA ✎ Ineligible child(ren) 'OU' on SEPA ✎ Enter all income appropriately Disabled child(ren) medical case ✎ Disabled child 'IN' on SEPA ✎ Disable parent 'DM' on SEPA ✎ Ineligible child(ren) 'OU' on SEPA ✎ Other disabled child(ren) 'SS' ✎ Enter all income appropriately

HH COMPOSITION	How to Set Up	Income & Asset Deeming & Calculation	PACMIS Coding
12. Two Non-SSI disabled parents in the home. Ineligible child(ren) in the home	Set up one case same as #2 for what category to use.*	Same as #2. Note: Children do not get an allocation when disabled parent is coded 'IN' on the program	✎ Code both parents 'IN' on SEPA ✎ Code children 'OU'
13. One or both disabled parents receive SSI. Disabled Non-SSI child(ren) also live in the home.	Set up a separate case for each disabled child and disabled parent. (If both parents receive SSI open 1 case for them)*	See 4, 5, or 7 for parent's case Do not deem any parental income to disabled child if any parent in the home receives SSI	DM or BM case for child Code disabled child 'IN' on SEPA Code both parents 'SS' on SEPA Code ineligible children 'OU' on SEPA
14. One or more ineligible parents in the home. A disabled child(ren) receives SSI	Set up a separate case for each disabled SSI child.*	Do not deem parental income to a child who receives SSI	Code SSI disabled child 'IN' on SEPA Code parents 'DM' on SEPA Code ineligible children 'OU' on SEPA Use coverage group 'I' so no spenddown will be computed
15. One parent is SSI eligible and one child also receives SSI There may be ineligible children in the home	Set up a separate case for the SSI parent and for the SSI child*	SSI Parent's case There is no income deeming SSI child's case - There is no parental deeming from either parent	SSI Parent's case - See 4, 5 or 7 as appropriate SSI child's case ✎ Code SSI child 'IN' on SEPA ✎ Code parent's 'SS' on SEPA ✎ Code ineligible children 'OU'

* A family related medical case(s) may be opened for other ineligible family members)

INCOME DEEMING

DEEMING FROM A SPOUSE

IS THE SPOUSE:

Aged/Blind/Disabled? → **NO** → Code spouse 'DM'

YES ↓

Receiving SSI? → **YES** →
- ◘ One spouse receives SSI- Code that spouse 'SS'
- ◘ Both receiving SSI - Code both 'IN' on the same program. Use DM program when one is aged and one is disabled but not age 65.

NO ↓

Does the spouse want coverage? → **NO** → Code spouse 'DM'

YES ↓

Is spouse blind? → **YES** → Couples income over poverty? → **NO** → Code spouse 'DM'

NO ↓

- ◘ If both are aged, code both 'IN' on AM
- ◘ If both are disabled, code both 'IN' on DM
- ◘ One aged, one disabled, code both 'IN' on DM

Couples income over poverty? **YES** ↓

Code them both 'IN' on DM

SPOUSAL DEEMING WORKSHEET

Aged or Disabled Client:_____

NAME	Income Source	Earned Income	Unearned Income

A. **Spouse's UNEARNED Income** $_____

B. Subtract allocation for **non-disabled children**

Child	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5		
Allocation Amount.							
Subtract Child's Income	-	-	-	-	-		
Total Allocation		+	+	+	+	=	$_____

C. Remainder
(A negative amount can be used to offset Spouse's earned income)   = $_____

D. Subtract Child Support/Alimony Paid By Deemed Spouse   – $_____
(On PACMIS enter on DEID screen)

E. **Deemable Unearned** Income   = $_____

F. **Spouse's EARNED Income** $_____
  1. Subtract allocation for non-disabled child(ren)   – $_____
       not offset by unearned income
  2. REMAINDER   = $_____
  3. Subtract child support/alimony paid
       not offset by unearned income   – $_____
  4. **Deemable Earned** Income   = $_____

G. Add deemable Unearned Income from Line E   + $_____

H. **Income Remaining after Allocations**   = $_____

   ⊠   **IF LINE H** IS **LESS THAN, OR EQUAL TO**, THE SPOUSAL ALLOCATION, DO NOT COUNT ANY OF THE SPOUSE'S INCOME.

   ⊠   IF LINE H IS **MORE THAN** THE SPOUSAL ALLOCATION,
ADD THE AMOUNT ON LINE E TO THE CLIENT'S UNEARNED INCOME. ADD THE AMOUNT ON LINE F4 TO THE CLIENT'S EARNED INCOME.

DEEMING FROM A PARENT

☐   A parent's income and assets must be deemed to their children. Even if the child receives SSI, the assets must be deemed. PACMIS has been programmed to overlook the income and deem assets. If either parent receives SSI, both parents will be coded 'SS'. PACMIS will not look at either parent's income or assets. This deeming has already been done by Social Security before determining SSI eligibility.

☐   Deeming insures that some parental income and assets are available to care for the needs of the parents as well as for the needs of the other non-disabled children in the home.

         o   The needs of the other non-disabled children are determined by the allocation process.

         o   The needs of the parent(s) is determined by the number of parents in the home.

> Parental Allocation Amounts are found in Vol. IIID, Table II
> These amounts change yearly

☐   If there are two or more disabled children in the home, the deemable parental income is divided equally among all of the disabled children.

     Set up a separate case for each disabled child. BMS will be 1 on each case. *(parents will not be included in the BMS)*

☐   PACMIS coding on SEPA:
         o   BM or DM child = 'IN'
         o   Non-SSI Parent(s) = 'DM'
         o   SSI Parent and Spouse = 'SS'
         o   Non blind or disabled children = 'OU'
         o   Other SSI, BM, or DM children = 'SS'

☐   Set up a separate PACMIS case for each disabled child. Set up separate cases for a disabled parent and a disabled child(ren).

◇   Always post a dependent child's unearned income to the child. It will reduce the allocation off the parent's deemed income. Earned income should only be posted after it exceeds the disregard. See IIID Section 405-5.
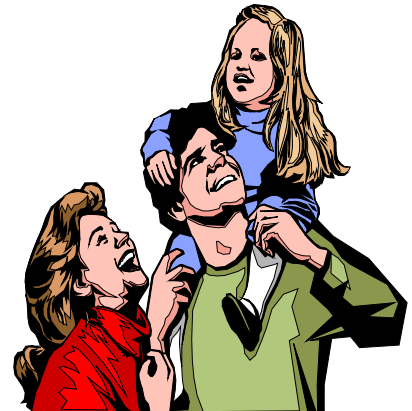
PARENTAL DEEMING WORKSHEET

Disabled Child:_____

NAME	Income Source	Earned Income	Unearned Income

A. **UNEARNED INCOME**

        Father's Unearned Income $ _____

        Add Mother's Unearned Income   + $ _____

             SUBTOTAL   = $ _____

B. Subtract an allocation for non-disabled children who are in the home*

Child	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	
Allocation Amount.						
Subtract Child's Income	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Allocation		+	+	+	+	= $ _____

C.   Remaining Unearned Income   = $ _____

D.   Subtract Court Ordered Child Support PAID by parents (Enter on 'DEID')   – $ _____

E.   Subtract $20 Disregard   – $ _____20.00_____

F.   Deemable UNEARNED INCOME   = $ _____

EARNED INCOME

G.   Father's Earned Income $ _____

        Add Mother's Earned Income   + $ _____

             SUBTOTAL   = $ _____

H.   Subtract any unused unearned deduction amounts (i.e. Line F if a negative number)
                Unused Allocation for non-disabled children
                Unused balance of the $20 disregard
                Unused balance of Child Support/Alimony   – $ _____

I.   SUBTOTAL   = $ _____

J.   Subtract $65 Earned Income Disregard   – $ _____65.00_____

             SUBTOTAL   = $ _____

K.   Subtract 50% of the Remaining Earned Income   – $ _____

             DEEMED EARNED INCOME   = $ _____

PARENTAL DEEMING WORKSHEET

L.   Deemable UNEARNED INCOME   (From Line F) $ _____

M.   Add Deemable EARNED INCOME (From Line K)   + $ _____

         SUBTOTAL   = $ _____

N.   Subtract Parental Allocation for Number of Parents in the Home (1 or 2)   – $ _____

O.   SUBTOTAL   = $ _____

P.   Divide by Number of Disabled Children, _____, in the home   ÷ $ _____

Q.   UNEARNED INCOME for Each disabled child   = $ _____
     If more than one disabled child, divide equally between disabled children.